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VOL. IX.—NO. 16. NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE GUARD.

Significant Changes it has Recently Undergone.

Waning "Flag" Gag.

The National Guard, Once an Attractive Affair, is now Given the Cold Shoulder—Tremendous Shrinkage of the Regiments—Bonuses and Other Inducements or Baits Remain Without Effect.

Our "friend," the Capitalist, with great gusto, wants the average workingman to believe that the young men of the United States are still humbugged with the false cry of "loyalty to the flag," etc., and is wont to point with pride to the numbers of her sons who identify themselves with the National Guard of their respective States.

To show the utter baselessness of the argument, the condition of the "Guard" before the Spanish war, and its status at the moment will be of interest to all Socialists; since in all movements of a revolutionary nature hardly without an exception, the use of "arms" has been an important factor in shaping the course of events.

On January 1, 1898, the strength of the National Guard of the entire United States footed up a total of 70,000 men, who were understood to be well drilled and disciplined bodies. With the advent of hostilities, the regiments were put on a war basis of 104 men as against an average per company of 50 men. This, with the adding of two companies in each regiment, bringing the total up to twelve instead of ten in times of peace.

After the mustering in of the volunteer regiments and their leaving either for foreign service or southern pestholes, the number of desertions, deaths from fever, abuse and climatic changes, began to increase. Officers were rushed to the large cities to secure recruits to fill the vacancies which were now growing to large proportions.

As to the treatment received by the "volunteers" from their officers is now a matter of history, to dwell on it here would be out of place.

But, suffice it to say, that said treatment has been the means of cutting into the membership of the organization throughout the states fully 50 to 60 per cent. This is certainly alarming when one takes into consideration the many inducements held out for young men to become affiliated with the "guard." In the Empire State some of the regiments are offering to give recruits new dress suits, exempt them from dues for two years, and vote medals to the member who secures the largest number of recruits.

To prove the facts herein stated the condition of the various organizations of New York State, I shall but refer to the New York "Press" of April 12th of the current year wherein the writer shows the regiments of Greater New York to be in a deplorable condition. Hitherto the military authorities have always used this selection as a guide and "pointed with pride" to the excellent work rendered the "state" by the troops.

Now we find after the hostilities have ceased companies that formerly had 75 and 100 men appear for instructions, dwindle to 20 and in some few instances to as low as 10 men.

This explains the eagerness on the part of some of the companies to offer inducements of the nature referred to above.

The military authorities are viewing with alarm the steady depreciation in the ranks of our citizen soldiers and some few are favoring an amendment to the state constitution whereby males who are in good health will have to give three years of their services to the state, whereas five years of service is now required of all members. This apathy on the part of young men in joining said organizations is all the more encouraging when the many sops thrown out by the lackeys of the capitalist class are taken into account such as paying troops $3 per week, for services rendered; that of Assemblyman Mahon, of giving licenses free to honorably discharged members of the regular army and volunteer soldiers and sailors who have given five years' service.

At the present rate unless some drastic measures are resorted to, the National Guard is a thing of the past and I venture to say with its passing showing the tendency on the part of workingmen throughout the union to cut aloof from the thraldom of capitalism and its debasing influences, our beloved cause shall soon triumph.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES N. WALSH.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS.—THE PEOPLE'S and National Executive Committee's offices are now 61 BEEKMAN STREET.

Let all communications sent to THE PEOPLE carry the above address. Altho' we now have our own P. O. Box, letters sent without that address may miscarry, as an attempt, however abortive it is bound to be, is expected from the "Volkszeitung" to issue a bogus "People." The "Volkszeitung" itself is dying, having now, for a daily paper, a ridiculous daily circulation of barely 6,000 copies, and the figure is declining steadily, as the decent German element is naturally repudiating it in disgust. As the trunk itself is collapsing, an "English" graft has no chance. Nevertheless, the above precaution should not be neglected.

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

In the Wardner, Idaho, troubles workingmen should not look upon Republican President McKinley as the guilty party. He sent the Federal Army there, to be sure. But for two years before that Governor Steunenberg had assisted the mining company to operate its plant at low wages and with non-union men, by the maintenance of two militia companies.

Steunenberg was elected on a fusion ticket supported by Populists and Democrats.

So we see in this single case we have the whole bunch of old parties tarred with the same stick.

Anything more needed to show the necessity for the working class to have their own political party?

Of the National, Social and Political Conference at Buffalo, the "Journal" said: "This will be a step ahead if they regard the union programme merely as the common average of their opinions at this time. But if they regard it as the basis of a new political party . . . it will be a mistake."

The "Journal" is ready to endorse anything which does not threaten to subtract votes from the Democratic party—which it proposes to buy.

* * *

The editor of the "Journal," replying to a correspondent, laboriously endeavors to show that there is no difference between what he terms "Government Socialism" and "Democratic Socialism."

If the Czar of Russia, in addition to his autocratic political power, were to take over all the productive and distributive agencies of his empire, that would be "Government Ownership," or "Government Socialism," would it not? In such a case these agencies would be operated for the benefit of the Czar, would they not? It would not necessarily follow that a single worker in all Russia would benefit by the change.

But if the Government of Russia were a pure Democracy, and those productive and distributive enterprises were taken by the Government, it would mean that they would be operated in the interest of all, which is another way of saying that production would be carried on for the benefit of the producers.

For the Czar of Russia read McKinley and Hanna, and it would seem that even the editor of the "Journal" might see a difference between "Government Socialism" and "Democratic Socialism." Still, he may think the distinction unimportant. The difference is only as great as that between freedom and slavery.

Said a friend to me recently: "You Socialists are all right, but you are ahead of the times."

No man ever lived ahead of his times. Many have lived behind them.

* * *

One good thing about Roosevelt is that he talks a lot. Sometimes he says things. The day before his inauguration as Governor, he was reported in the "Sun," "Journal," and other papers thusly: "There are thirty-one candidates for the position of Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and each one conclusively proves that he was the original Roosevelt boomer among the laboring people."

This shows pretty clearly why so many "labor leaders" were for Roosevelt. There was no question of principle with them. They were getting votes for Roosevelt to get office for themselves. And to think that thirty out of thirty-one got left. One would think that even a "labor leader" would rather work for a capitalist employer in the shop than be the tool of a capitalist politician for hope of such slim reward. Do not forget that Van Wyck doubtless had an equal number of these "boomers" on his side. And one traitor to his class out of sixty-two caught on to a chance to work fo his living. Verily, "honesty is the best policy," entirely aside from any question of self-respect and the right to hold one's head erect. No doubt, however, some of the sixty-two "got in their work" as "touchers," "grafters" and "strikers." After Judas Iscariot had earned his thirty pieces of silver, he repented, threw them down in the temple, and, St. Matthew says, he went out and "hanged himself."

Judas had his good points. There are "labor leaders" who might profit by his example. I think I now see the purpose of the law in this State against suicide. It must have been passed by the "labor leaders" to assist them in saving themselves from themselves.

* * *

Again has the "labor problem" been solved. This time by the Honorable and Reverend Herbert N. Casson, who has been given a situation in charge of a department on the New York "Journal." Mr. Casson's rise (or fall) has been rapid. Four years ago he was a member of the S. L. P., and was expelled from that body for talking Populism from a Socialist platform. Then Mr. Casson struggled manfully with his "labor church," which has become a void; got up a "labor grocery," which failed; worked for Populism, which is a thing of the past; joined the Ruskin Colony, now in the receiver's hands; worked for Republican Jones for Mayor of Toledo, but leaves him when he falls of the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. Now we find him the paid agent of a misleader of the working class on a Democratic newspaper. It would be most unkind to wish Mr. Casson the great degree of success in his new field that has attended his labors in his many old ones.

S. H.

THE LABOR FAKIR,

Ally of Capitalism, Bulwark Against Socialism.

LONDON, Ont.—Many novices in the revolutionary work of the Socialist Labor Party have complained at the attitude of the official leaders of the Party towards those "labor leaders" (?) in the trade union movement "who do not see as we see," and who, although not leading the wageworkers into the class-conscious political solidarity of the Socialist Labor Party, are yet said to be "fighting the battle of the workers for emancipation." Those in the S. L. P. who have consistently fought such "pure and simple" trade union leaders as fakirs and allies of capitalism, have been condemned by sentimentalists as "harsh," "bitter," "fanatical," and "doing more harm than good," &c.

To such novices, and other short-sighted critics of the disciplinary policy of the Socialist Labor Party, we commend the following unimpeachable testimony to the wisdom of the attitude of the S. L. P. towards these anti-Socialist leaders of the "pure and simple" trade-union movement. This witness to the truth, coming from the editorial columns of a prominent Canadian capitalist party organ, viz., the Ontario "London-Advertiser," should forever silence those carping critics of the S. L. P. who cannot see beneath the mere surface of things, and are a class of "peace at any price" compromisers. The following is quoted from the leading editorial article of the Grit party organ in London, Ontario, under date June 27th, 1899, and headed:

"LABOR UNIONS AND STRIKES."

"It is remarkable that labor organizations, which were formally stigmatized as revolutionary, have, in many cases, become very conservative. AND ARE ONE OF THE STRONGEST BULWARKS AGAINST SOCIALISM, and other innovating doctrines. IN THIS RESPECT LABOR HAS BECOME ALLIED WITH CAPITAL. The future may see this ideal relationship extending over the whole field of industry. Many large employers of labor, NOTABLY THE GREAT RAILWAY CORPORATIONS, find a positive advantage in dealing with their supporters collectively" (à la Arthurs, etc.).

There is a special significance to the editorial I quote from, in view of the local situation that inspired the editor of the "Advertiser" to write as above.

There is a strike of the employees of the London Street Railway, and, largely owing to the educational work of the local section of the Canadian Socialist Labor Party during the past two years, the citizens generally, especially the organized wage-workers, are in active sympathy with the demands of the strikers, and for five weeks now the street railway company have run empty cars, which the citizens refuse to patronize. The city of London has been known for the past 20 years as the hot-bed of Canadian capitalist party politics; being about evenly divided between the two dominant parties, Grit and Tory. Boodle is freely distributed to gain for either side the close marginal vote in provincial and Dominion elections; and the trade-union labor fakir is "boss" of the local Trades and Labor Council. The population of London is about 32,000, and it is a centre of industrial activity midway between the Niagara and Detroit rivers. It is a situation admirably suited to advertise the Socialist propaganda. A reference to No. 3 of the supplements to the "Socialist Almanac" will show that it was in this city of London (Ont.) that the flag of the International Socialist Labor Party of Canada was first unfurled in March, 1898, a pioneer poll of 126 being recorded for Com. Henry B. Ashplant, as a candidate of the S. L. P. for representative to the Provincial Legislature of Ontario.

The special conditions under which that campaign was fought were recorded in the columns of "The People" of March 6th and 13th, 1898, and, as therein noted, the treasurer of the London Trades and Labor Council seconded the nomination of one of the capitalist party candidates; while the said Council met in special session to notify the Grit and Tory parties that it did not endorse the Socialist candidate.

From that time on, Section "London" S. L. P. of Canada has been a big factor in local labor matters, and a "thorn in the flesh" to the fakirs who boss the Trades and Labor Council. The capitalist politicians did not at the time take much "stock" in the S. L. P. development, not being acquainted with its characteristics, and probably regarding it as only another of those many fake labor (?) movements that past experience had taught the capitalist party managers could safely be left to the manipulations of the local trade-union fakirs.

The experience gained at the municipal elections of January, 1899, however, was an eye-opener to both the local labor fakir and to the capitalist party managers. Only nine months after the vote of 126 in March, 1898, Section "London" entered the municipal campaign with 9 candidates for office (seven of these candidates including Com. Henry B. Ashplant, being run for propaganda purposes, unable to qualify for office under the laws of Ontario, even if elected). This election took place in the first week of January, 1899, with results as recorded in supplement No. 3 of the "Socialist Almanac." Comrade Fred. J. Darch polled a great vote of 656 for Mayor, against the influence of the "trade-union" vote, which was chiefly worked for the re-election of Mayor John D. Wilson, in which connection there is a little history that cannot now be recorded. The same comrade who polled only 126 in March previous, now polled 923, against hte strongest ticket that could be put in the field for the office of Water Commissioner.

It is worthy placing on record that a special feature of this campaign was the forcing of contests by the S. L. P. for no less than four of the offices, that would otherwise have been acclamation returns by pre-arrangement of the Grit and Tory "bosses." That little game, which was designed to prevent Socialist propaganda in two of the wards, was frustrated by the S. L. P. candidates refusing to withdraw, and demanding their legal right to a poll, and public halls for propaganda at the expense of the city treasury. The attitude of the local trades-union "bosses" may be gathered from the columns of the "Industrial Banner," the local "horgan" of the Trades Council (which by the way is supported, not by the wage-workers, but by the advertisements of local capitalists, and is edited by one of "the bulwarks' 'against Socialism, a tinsmith, who cannot organize his own craft in the city, and does not belong to any trade union in existence).

This precious guide to the wage-earners in London, Ontario, gave the following advice to his readers (on page 2, a center page advertisement): "Vote for John D. Wilson," Tory candidate for Mayor; and then (on page 3, another center page advertisement) was the conflicting advice: "Vote for George Taylor," Grit candidate for Mayor. Of course, a stipulated sum of boodle was received from both Grit and Tory, for this advice to divide the wage-earners, in the official "horgan" of the local Trades and Labor Council. The result of the election opened the eyes of the old-line politicians to the fact that a new force was at work in local politics. The labor fakirs also began to realize that they were "not the only pebbles on the beach" in the local labor movement; they were losing their grip, and therein lies the key to a proper understanding of the Grit "Advertiser" editorials in the Street Railway strike of the past few weeks.

In the Provincial campaign above referred to, the election was won by a margin of 301 for Colonel F. B. Leys, the Grit capitalist, in a total poll of about 8,000 votes registered. The policy adopted to secure this margin for the Grits was tersely summed up by the "Free Press" of March 3rd, which says, "BY CORRUPTION, THREATS, AND THE TAG-BALLOT, LEYS WON." The election was protested by the Tories, but a saw-off was arranged with a Tory gain by similar methods, and the Grit Colonel holds the fort by virtue of more boodle than his opponents could meet. The vote of 126 for the wage-workers' candidate shows which way the Trades Council led its following on that occasion. In the meantime Section "London" began laying a foundation for capturing the hottest constituency in Ontario, and the reward of systematic educational

(Continued on Page 4.)

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Friends of Cause.

Elsewhere in these columns you will find an account of what happened on last Monday night; that an armed gang of ruffians tried to seize the office of the Party, and the offices of the Party organs. They were beaten back, the paraphernalia of the Party organization are in safe hands. We shall work right along. But, besides other moneys belonging to the Party, the "Volkszeitung" has now in hand a large sum for PEOPLE subscriptions paid in advance, which, as a matter of course, we shall fill; they are also making every attempt to intercept THE PEOPLE mail, and thus may get more money belonging to the Party, and intended for the Party press. All of this puts us in a a position of temporary financial embarrassment. Hence we feel compelled to call upon you, individually and collectively, to give all aid within your power, and give it quickly.

Indulgence is asked for inability to attend to correspondence for a few days until matters are again straightened out.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary,
61 Beekman street,
New York City.

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DEBASEMENT OF WORKERS.

The actual number of workers—that is, of persons in occupations—belonging to what is specially termed here "Working Class," not only increased largely, but increased also at a faster rate than the total population of the country, as may be seen from the following percentages:

	From 1870 to 1880	From 1880 to 1890	From 1870 to 1890
Increase of total population	30.0	24.8	62.4
Increase of working class worker	37.1	28.4	76.0

On the other hand, however, the following figures show that the working class population—that is, including not only the workers but their family dependents—increased at a much less rate than the total population of the country:

	From 1870 to 1880	From 1880 to 1890	From 1870 to 1890
Increase of total population	30.0	24.8	62.4
Increase of working class population	22.0	16.5	12.2

This is, we believe, the first time that these two facts are thus brought together; and, when they are thus viewed in their relation to each other, their significance is so great, so deep; they illustrate so vividly the workings of the capitalist system, that we cannot too earnestly call attention to their import.

During the period of twenty years covered by our figures machinery vastly multiplied the productive power of the manual worker. With an addition of only 76 per cent. to the laboring force, the product of 1890 was several times as large as in 1870. Had wages on one side and prices on the other been so adjusted as to maintain in 1890 the proportions in which that product was divided between the classes twenty years before, the working class would have found its lot enormously improved, although the capitalist would have "profited" in the same ratio. But it is not in the nature of capitalism that machinery should act otherwise than as a competitor of the manual worker—that is, otherwise than as a factor of working class degradation.

It falls, indeed, under the sense that if the wages and profit ratio of 1870 had been maintained and the conditions of the working class had consequently been improved in proportion to the progress of machinery, the number of wage-workers would not have increased 76 per cent.—or faster by nearly 14 per cent., than the general population of the country—while the wage-working population itself was increasing at the much less rate of 42 per cent. Such a difference in the two rates of growth necessarily involved a heavy draft upon the families of the working class; that is, a conversion of many weaker members of those families into wage-workers, as is shown by the fact that the number of women reported in occupation increased from 1,451,000 in 1870 to 3,712,000 in 1890, or over 125 per cent. Manifestly, if any improvement had taken place, the stronger members would have been better able to take care of their families, female labor would have decreased, children and youths would have become workers at a later age, and our figures would express arithmetically a phenomenon the very opposite of the startling one which they now record. They would show a less rate of incease in the number of working class workers than in the numbers of the working class population—although they might and would probably show also a decreased percentage of the latter, owing to the increased ability of wage-working fathers to supply their children with the educational and pecuniary means of embracing scientific and artistic professions under favorable conditions. In other words, they would especially and inevitably show that in the average family of the working class there were fewer persons at work in 1890 than in 1870, the earnings of the stronger being sufficient to sustain the whole family; whereas, they do show the contrary, as follows:

1. Of the working class population, including men, women and children, 35 per cent. in 1870 and 44 per cent. in 1890, were reported as engaged in occupations; that is, had to work—in order to sustain themselves and their family dependents.

2. This was an addition of about one worker to the number previously required in each family for its support; and it necessarily came from the weaker members (women, youths and children), since the stronger were previously occupied at the already large rate of 1 worker to 3 of population.

Due allowance should be made for such industries as women's clothing and some others, which, by passing from the home to the factory, converted a numbe of persons, chiefly women, previously working within and for the family circle, into wage earners, working for capitalists. But this growth of the wage system, together with the fundamental cause of it, is precisely what we have here under consideration. The very fact of the absorption of those

(Continued on Page 4.)

PHOTOGRAPHED

In the Blood of Humanity on the Cross.

Soldier Slaves.

The Lives of American Proletarians, Driven Into the War by Want, Are Mingling in one Sacrifial Pile with the Lives of Filipinos, all Needed for the Existence of Expanding and "Patriotic" American Capitalism.

The below letter from one of our soldiers in Manila is going the round of some papers; it should be read by every workingman in the land; it photographs in blood the result of an economic condition that only the uplifted Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. can shatter. Here is the letter:

"We left the trenches March 25 to move on Malolos. It was a costly movement for us. We lost men every day, fighting practically all the way to San Fernando.

"If the people of the United States could but know a small part of the truth of the situation here a national scandal would result. The hospitals are full of men who will never live to reach home. From present indications the volunteers will be relieved in six months. It will then be unnecessary; few will remain. Fever and dysentery are playing havoc with the boys, smallpox is raging and heat prostration is killing men faster than Mauser bullets. Two days after San Fernando was taken our regiment had but 190 men on the line, the remainder being dead, sick or wounded. General MacArthur complained of the number of men sick, other regiments being in the same shape as ours, and Major Potter, with one surgeon, was sent into Manila to rush men to the front. Acting under instructions he sent 108 men to the front. Of these thirty were unable to reach the depot, a mile distant, many of them fainting on the way, some twenty-eight or thirty ultimately arriving at San Fernando in worse condition than when sent to Manila, the others being ordered back by surgeons along the line of railroad, who saw that they were in a precarious condition.

"Men were ordered to the front whose temperature was 103 degrees.

"You Americans shudder at the tyranny of Spain and the cruelty visited upon the natives of Luzon and Cuba, but I want to tell you that bright, brave young Americans, who volunteered to defend their country in the hour of peril, are giving up their lives in sacrifice to the vanity of star-bespangeled generals and a fog-headed, dollar-hearted bureau of officials at home. The fierce tropical heat, the fever-cursed atmosphere and the bullets of the insurgents are working such sad havoc among the men that the surgeons and nurses are unable to give the sick and wounded the care they should receive.

"You may publish this letter and my name may be signed. I would face a court-martial willingly and prove more than I write, for I know that it is only by arousing the sense of the States that we can be relieved, and to stay much longer will be the death of most of us."

Section Greater New York, Attention!

Whereas, at the last meeting of the General Committee, the Volkszeitung crowd tried to obtain control of the meeting, first by fraud, and then by force, and

Whereas, failing in their attempts, this same crowd of pure and simplers and small traders published in the Volkszeitung a call in which they presume to disavow the regularly and constitutionally elected officers of the Party, national, state and local, and called a meeting of this element for the election of officers in an unconstitutional and illegal manner, the meeting to be held, at that, on the same day it is called in, and called at that in a paper printed in a foreign language, excluding the American element;

Therefore, be it Resolved, that the delegates signing this call, together with the branches which they claim to represent, stand suspended pending further action;

Resolved, further, to call a special meeting of the General Committee on Saturday evening, 8 p. m. sharp, at the meeting place of D. A. 49, 475 Pearl street, just west of Park Row.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Attitude of Syracuse, N. Y.

A special meeting of Section Onondaga Co. S. L. P. was held for the purpose of considering a resolution presented by Branch No. 1. Said resolution called upon the Section to condemn the action of THE PEOPLE in its attitude toward the "Volkszeitung," and also attacking the S. T. & L. A. After some discussion the part relating to the S. T. & L. A. was stricken out. A vote was then taken on the first mentioned part of the resolution, and resulted in its rejection.

At the regular meeting of the Section, July 1st, the majority voted in favor of the direct control by the Party of all Party papers

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 61 Beekman St., Room 305. New York.
— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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Invariably in advance:

One year	$0.50
Six months	0.25
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

On stormy nights when wild northwesters rave,
How proud a thing to fight with wind and wave!
The dripping sailor on the reeling mast
Exults to bear, and scorns to wish it past
CLOUGH.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE S. L. P.!

To the Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers, and to the overwhelming majority of the 82,000 who last November did battle with the Socialist Labor Party at the polls:

A conspiracy of long standing against the Party came finally, last Monday, to a full head in this city—and the ulcer was lanced by the loyal members. The center and organizer of the conspiracy was the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and its publishing association, that is to say, interests that are opposed to the Party's progress that have long been a drag to it everywhere, in this city in particular, and that, realizing their increasingly hopeless minority, decided upon a desperate coup to save themselves by throttling the Party through the capture and destruction of its press. The make-up of this element was roughly but sufficiently sketched in the article "Sign Posts" of last April 2, and has been subsequently amplified by the addresses of the National Executive Committee to the Party and its friends.

The report of the last meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, held last Saturday, the 8th, and published elsewhere in this issue, was the beginning of the end. Unable, by fraud, to carry out their plan there, the conspirators then attempted violence. Failing in that too, they speedily played their last card. The following Monday, a call appeared in the "Volkszeitung" for a "special session of the General Committee," CALLED TO MEET ON THE VERY EVENING OF THAT DAY. The call could not possibly reach the English-speaking element, and, above all, was wholly illegal: the General Committee cannot be called in extra session but by the City Executive Committee; a handful of men calling themselves "delegates" cannot arrogate that power; but the call bore the mark of illegality in other respects: among the "callers" of the "special session" figures the Lieder Tafel, which had been dissolved by action of the General Committee, ratified by general vote.

In response to this "call," the "Volkszeitung" element met in the evening; that kangaroo body called itself the "General Committee of Section Greater New York," and proceeded to carry out its programme. That programme contemplated but one thing: to bag the Party, kill it if necessary, by destroying its national press—THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts." In order to do so, the National Executive had to be removed. The kangaroo General Committee undertook the job.

Under the expressly stated provisions of the Party's national constitution, the National Executive Committee is elected, and, where needed, suspended, by a general vote of "the Section or Sections located in the city chosen as the seat of the N. E. C." The City of Greater New York being chosen as the seat of the N. E. C., the N. E. C. is chosen or suspended by ALL the Sections located in Greater New York. Located in Greater New York there are, besides "Section Greater New York" (which comprises mainly the former Manhattan and Kings counties), a number of other Sections located in Richmond and Queens counties, besides such strong language bodies as the Scandinavian Section. The power vested by the National Party in ALL these sections to elect, or suspend, and temporarily fill vacancies, was usurped by the "Volkszeitung's" kangaroo General Committee of "Section Greater New York" alone, itself a wholly unrepresentative body even of "Section Greater New York" itself, which henceforth will continue to meet in larger number and more enthusiastic than ever in the performance of the Party's work, being now freed from the incubus of the "Volkszeitung" delegates—IT "deposed" the N. E. C., and "filled the vacancies." Even if that kangaroo body were a legal body, and not the fraud it was, it alone had no power to depose the N. E. C. and elect substitutes. Being the fraudulent contrivance that it was in fact, all its transactions are rendered all the more ridiculously null and void.

But matters did not end there. It was essential to the conspiracy to render the Party forthwith tongue-tied. These gentlemen cannot stand in the light of day; public information is a thing they recoil before. THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts" had to be forthwith captured, so as to prevent all information from reaching the comrades and readers, leaving the "Volkszeitung" small traders, Anarchists, usurious money-lenders and pure and simple corruptionists the floor all to themselves. Accordingly, no sooner had they "deposed" the N. E. C., when a mob of at least fifty of them, consisting of a large percentage of non-members of the Party, marched down to THE PEOPLE'S, "Vorwaerts'" and N. E. C.'s offices (which were situated in the "Volkszeitung" building; on their way, were armed downstairs in the "Volkszeitung's" office with clubs and murderous bludgeons;; and attempted to break into the Party's premises. The scene that ensued will be ever memorable to all who witnessed it.

THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwaerts," and the headquarters of the N. E. C. occupied the third floor of the "Volkszeitung" building. The "call" that appeared that morning in the "Volkszeitung" for a "special session of Section Greater New York" carried distinctly the odor of the proverbial rat. In the course of the day, the premises occupied by THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwaerts," and the N. E. C. were set in a state of defence. By 10 p. m., about 25 picked Comrades were on their posts. Shortly before midnight, the membership of the new "National Executive Committee" began to put in their appearance, demanding admission "by virtue of their offices." Admission was denied them; a parley ensued; and then suddenly the armed rioters made a rush up the stairs. The ante-room became a field of battle; fierce did the conflict rage for fully 10 minutes; blood flowed freely. Among the wounded comrades who that night defended the property of the Party, aye more, its insignia of office and the Party itself against the mob of reactionists organized by the "Volkszeitung," were Comrades John and Charles Keveney, Owen Diamond, Arthur Keep, Peter Fiebiger, Max Forker, Henry Lightburn, Henry Kuhn, Gould and Steinberg. The wounded were promptly taken care of, new forces moved to the front, and the "Volkszeitung" crew, despite its numerical superiority, began to lose ground. At that moment the police, attracted by the crowd that gathered on the street, forced their way up the stairs, stopped the fight, and began ordering everybody out, even threatening to lock up all. Again, at that moment, the Party's officers saved the situation. The police officers had to recognize that the editors of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," as well as the National Secretary, were on their own premises, and in possession, while the "Volkszeitung" crowd, on the contrary, were equally evidently in the posture of men committing a breach of the peace. While this discussion was going on, the members of the Board of Directors of the "Volkszeitung," guided by their own and a shyster lawyer's stupidity, stepped in and unwittingly aided the Party officers. These Board of Directors' people, seeing that their rioters had been successfully resisted and very thoroughly clubbed, had no more stomach for fight; they promptly pledged themselves to the sergeant at the police station, whither they had rushed in despair, that there would be no more fighting, that they would leave those in possession in quiet possession, and that all they wanted was "a guarantee that nothing would be removed from the premises"!!!!! Their own admission of who was in possession was promptly turned against them. "They admit," said the Party officers, to the police, "that we are in possession; so we are; you so find us; as to whether the property on this floor shall remain with us or not, that is a question that involves proprietary rights, and is not for you to decide; that is for the courts to decide; your duty now is, finding us in possession, to protect us against housebreakers; we now call upon you to clear that gang out!"—and the individual rioters were pointed out with the order: "Put this man out!" The order was executed; the Party remained in peaceful possession that night; the next day, Tuesday, all its property on its premises, that is to say, all the insignia of its authority, together with all the furniture, was removed to the new headquarters, under the very noses of the baffled and impotently tooth-grinding "Volkszeitung" crew, gathered in knots all day in the neighborhood—the lager beer Anarchist, Justus Schwab, among them.

* * *

There are Doubting Thomases, who, even when they see the ears of a rat wiggling and the tail of the rat wriggling, hesitate to conclude that a rat lies in between; they think it may possibly be a cow, a hippopotamus, a lamb, perchance. The more clear-headed know that between the ears of a rat and the tail of a rat only a rat and nothing else can be. The conduct of the "Volkszeitung" and its backers, centered in the Publishing Association, has for quite a while clearly enough denoted the RAT. Many doubted. To-day they can doubt no longer. The Anarchist conduct of the kangaroo General Committee, which was essentially nothing but an adjourned meeting of the reactionary Publishing Association, culminating with the attempted and evidently well prepared physica' assault upon the Party premises, settles the point.

The "Volkszeitung" element, with its set contempt for this country and its persistent ignorance of our people's language, history and life, had long been a mill-stone around the neck of the Party, in this locality particularly; the Party's progress made the Party more and more intolerable to them; the mill-stone, fortunately, has at last worn out the bonds that tied it to the Party's neck; the mill-stone is now rolled off.

Section Greater New York, whose aggressive and progressive element typifies the Party throughout the land, holds now more vigorously as well as enthusiastically than ever, the Party's banner on high.

* * *

The rapidness with which things have developed, and the crisis itself, prevented the Party's officers from being at all points prepared. This happens especially with our national press. The press and business office material as well as large sums of money belonging to both THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" were wholly in the possession of the Party's foes. As a result, the "Vorwaerts" cannot appear this week, and may be forced to discontinue. It will be the duty of THE PEOPLE readers to promptly convey this information to the unprepared German comrades, readers of the "Vorwaerts": the sheet they will henceforth receive through the German mailing list that the Party gathered, but is now stolen from it, will be only a rehash of the hopelessly vicious, stupid, unscrupulously mendacious and hostile daily, "Volkszeitung." Let them spurn the fraud.

With THE PEOPLE things stand better. Though all that belonged to it could not be rescued in time, some has been rescued—among these is part of the mailing list—but its money remains stolen. Most of our readers will receive the paper in due time, but many will not, owing to THE PEOPLE also being robbed of its latest mail list. But this inconvenience and many minor ones will be overcome. Let the comrades and friends notify all the readers whom they know; a new and full mailing list will soon be in shape again, and greatly enlarged, as the inevitable response of an indignant Party to the disgraceful conduct of traitors that long remained masked in its ranks.

The Sea.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by EVA PARDEE TRAVIS, Council Bluffs, Ia.]

The Ship of State ploughed on; a sea of men
Upbore her in her tortuous career;
Women and youths, and maids and little babes,
Commingling, formed the body of the deep
Upon whose waves rode Plethora's proud fleet
While in the troughs writhed millions, downward pressed,
Striving for breath, and many a craft went down,
Sinking beneath the breakers fathoms low,
Leaving no trace.

Thus rode the Ship of State
With flags and pennants streaming, and her spars
A glitter with a radiance like unto
St. Elmo's fires. From lowly places, eyes
Looked up and worshipped. Liberty, enshrined,
Stood near the helm—the helm whose golden gleam
Tempted the traitorous hand. But, as she stood
Bearing the blood stained ensigns of the past,
Her sanguine guards half slumbered at their posts
While stealthy piracy the deck attained.
With sophistry, not swords, the victors won,
Leaving behind where passed the rudder thro'
A trail of crimson on the ocean's breast.
And Liberty! fair goddes of the hopes
Of countless martyrs! To her lips they held
The unaccustomed wine. Her symbols fell,
Unheeded, at the feet of tyranny.

The sound of revelry thrilled thro' the air
To greet the wild crescendo of the sea,
Cadent with prayers and curses. Nimbus' shades,
Hov'ring, descended on the wings of wrath,
And Neptune's voice intensified until
The danger signals mingled in the roar
As part of the inferno. All the light
And splendor of the ship was lost in gloom,
Sometimes the vivid lightning's flash revealed
The storm-worn fragments of the dear old flag
Trembling within the clutches of the gale;
Or showed the startled face of Liberty;
And once disclosed the timbers of the ship
Falling asunder, and then, a moment more,
Merging as wreckage in the turbulence
Of death and misery.

Nor did my eyes
Focus their sight alone upon the path
Marked by the ship. Along the radii
Of my horizon many scenes stood forth
Brightly illumined by the electric glow.
The surcharged sea sought to throw off its weight
Lashing itself in fury. Then I felt
The deep, portentous rumbling of the earth
And closed my eyes in terror.

Gazing forth,
After the moment's agony of fear,
The storm had ceased—the earthquake's dreadful throes
Had done their work. The bitter, moaning sea
Had been ejected from its rock-bound bed
And, staggering, stood upon the solid ground;
Or lay unconscious of all mortal woe;
Or, suffering, prayed for death.

Spirit-like
Forth from the shadow of the sepulchre,
Issued a form with gleaming, star-like face
Searching for Progress, whose eternal soul,
Clothed in its carnal body, hovered o'er
Scenes of sad desolation. 'Twas Liberty
Seeking her mother; finding her, she drew
Her slow reluctant steps—

* * * * *

'Twas but a dream—
I wake to find my nightmare-tortured soul
Aquiver with revulsion. Yet the sea,
Rock bound by superstition, still remains.
The tide ebbs up along the cliff like coast
And flows back to its confines. But the rush
Of massive waters with their constant fret,
The fall of rain drops on the mountain tops
Washes, forever, 'gainst their barriers gray
Till to a mighty plain the heights give way.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE WITHIN THE PARTY.

The People of the 2d instant published the speech delivered by Comrade H. Simpson at one of the debating meetings, held by party members in this city, to discuss the issues that are now before the Party. That valuable speech concerned itself with the economic question of taxation only. To-day publication is given to the speech of Comrade D. De Leon, delivered on the same occasion—June 2—and taking up the issue from another side the comrade said:

The Editor of the "Volkszeitung" and his agents have counted without their host. In this debate they have taken up their full time with vilifications and slanders of the Party and myself. Their plan was to lure me away from the real issue, and have me take up my time refuting personalities. I shall not spend a minute on that.

Ehrenpreis said well: "The issue is the hostile principles of two hostile elements within the party." These two elements have developed strongest in New York, the Movement being here oldest. There is no such thing as "patching up" between them; one or the other must surrender unconditionally. What is the dividing line? To designate that, to characterise the two, and point out all that the division implies, I can do no better than quote the members of the editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" themselves. Grunzig, Jonas, Schlueter, each of them has at several times said to me, in answer to my enthusiasm for the Party: "Oh, it will never be the S. L. P.; some other party will rise and do the work!" Do you realize what that means? In a party such as this, the development of two elements, the one having abiding faith, the other having no faith in the future and effectiveness of the organization, is bound sooner or later to array the two in hostile camps against each other. At first, the difference is not felt; but in the measure that the element that HAS faith in the Party pushes on and becomes aggressive, the element that HAS NO SUCH FAITH is incommoded; and the time comes when the latter element, finding unbearable the demands put upon it by the aggressive element, beat around for pretexts to justify their inactivity and finally rise in rebellion. That time has come.

That this is no mere theory I shall prove to you out of Schlueter's own mouth, and with unquestionable facts of recent occurrence. In trying to explain away, at the last meeting, the charge of having suppressed matters favorable to the Party, Schlueter made three defences:

FIRST DEFENCE—"I am not bound to take all such matter into the "Volkszeitung."—A Party Editor, who HAS faith in the Party's future, a loyal Editor, DOES feel so bound; he is greedy after matter favorable to the Party. One, on the contrary, who HAS NO SUCH FAITH, a disloyal Party Editor, he, of course, DOES NOT feel himself under, has no sense of, any such obligation.

SECOND DEFENCE.—"The matter was frequently treated by the 'Vorwaerts' in such a style that I could not use the article."—Quite possible; every one has his own style of presenting a thing; one man's style is often distasteful to another; that sentiment must be respected. But a Party Editor, with faith in the Party's future, a loyal Editor, feels in such a case BOUND to use the facts, presented in a style that he disapproves of, and take the trouble of himself writing an article upon them in the style that suits him. An Editor, on the contrary, who has no such faith, a DISLOYAL Party Editor, HE feels himself under no such obligation; TO HIM, that would be "too much bother;" HE takes it easy.

THIRD DEFENCE.—"I could not vouch for the facts mentioned in THE PEOPLE."—Again, this is a consideration that deserves respect; the Editor of a paper must feel sure of the facts he publishes; false facts would rather injure. But a Party Editor, with faith in the Party's future, a LOYAL, conscientious Editor, feels BOUND to verify such facts. An Editor, on the contrary, with no such faith, a DISLOYAL Party Editor, runs away from work; HE does not fill the office for the Party's sake; HE ducks his head, lets the facts slide—and draws his salary.

But all this is only the "little end" of the horn, symptomatic enough of such element, but yet only the "little end" of the horn in the development. From not "feeling bound" to take in everything, from "not feeling bound" to exert themselves in behalf of the Party, the element that has no faith in the Party develops disloyaltyward. The next step is a readiness to give the enemy "the benefit of the doubt." You all know the defence of the Carey-Debs Democracy in the matter of their Armory record, to wit, that if Carey had not voted for the $15,000 armory appropriation a heavy fine would have followed. How did Schlueter treat the matter? He gave the defence in full and then, editorially, added that he was not qualified to judge upon its correctness,—and his supporters support him in this! Think of it, a Party Editor, within six hours' ride of Haverhill, "unqualified" to pass judgment upon so stupidly infamous and infamously stupid a defence! The element that HAS faith in the Party, feels its pulse beat with indignation at such a "defence," and no effort is too much for it to make in order to confute the rascal Armoryites. The element, on the contrary, that HAS NO FAITH in the Party, the element and Editor that are not on the lookout for a "new party" to rise, they, of course, find it in keeping with their sentiments to "be gentle" with such miscreants, possibly the expected "new party?"—and thus the irritation is increased while the lines are drawing sharper between them.

The element that has no faith in the Party presently begins to tamper with the Party's principles and policy, while still pretending fealty to it. This is happening on the subject of the Party's trade union policy. From Schlueter down, you have seen them take up and hug to their hearts the closing words of the declaration, adopted at the last National Conventin, which endorses the Alliance and urges the Party membership to carry the revolutionary spirit into the unions; and, turning their eyes heavenward, they meekly asked: In what way have we violated the Party declaration? A partial truth is the worst lie. They know they are garbling the Party's utterances. The passage they quote is only the conclusion of an argument, the premises of which declare the A. F. of L. and K. of L. to be hopelessly corrupt and the buffers for Capital against the endeavors of the Working Class. The Party stands squarely upon these principles; the element that has faith in it upholds them with enthusiasm, despite troubles and inconveniences; the element, on the contrary, that has no faith in the Party, tries to ignore them and, despite their re-indorsement throughout the land, struggles against them as inconvenient, even to the extent of misquoting the Party, and demands that we "bore from within."

And yet this is not all. The element that has no faith in the Party, that, accordingly, is extremely punctilious about first "being able to vouch" for the facts furnished by other Party papers, that element is seen taking the "facts," furnished by bourgeois Democratic party papers, without verification, and liking them so well as even to multiply them by three, and thus try to make the workers believe that they pay $100 taxes a year, in violation of all fact and all science, and playing directly into the enemy's hands. And finally we find that element reaching, logically enough, the point of trampling the Party platform under foot, as they do in this matter of taxation, and going even so far as attempting to make the Party in this country subordinate to the Party in Germany. That is their contention when the Party platform is rubbed under their noses upholding the unquestionable principle that the taxes come from that part of the products of Labor that Labor is fleeced of anyhow by the Capitalist Class? You have heard Stahl on that subject. He no longer pretends to have respect for the platform; he asked, Was that platform ever submitted to a general vote? And his confrères, the "Volkszeitung" Germans, answered "Nein!" (No), and, accordingly, care not to uphold that platform. I ask, Was any of the German platforms, from which are taken the local protaxation planks that they quote, ever submitted to a general vote of the party in Germany? No! There is no referendum in the German party. There the party conventions DECIDE. Their decision is final. Think of the degrading position to which they want to lower the Party of America! The platform, adopted here, is to be treated as null because, forsooth, it was not submitted to a referendum, but the platform declarations of Germany, never adopted here and never submitted to a referendum even there, they are to be binding here!—altogether a position in keeping with total disrespect for, and no faith in, our Party. The other element, however, that HAS faith in our Party, respects the Party, holds high its platform and banner, and moves on convinced that the S. L. P. IS the Party of emancipation in America. (Hisses from the "Volkszeitung" element.) Did you hear those hisses? They prove my case. THESE PEOPLE hiss the Party; we applaud it.

What is at the bottom of this marked difference? We cannot afford to be Socialists in one corner of our mouths, and fools in the other. We recognize the fact that material interests determine man's views. When we apply this scientific principle, every capitalist numscull politician charges us with being "personal." The charge of "personality" should never deter us. In this case, we need not look far for the material interests that determine the views and shape of the element within the Party that arrays itself against us, the element that HAS faith in the Party. Hergat, in the Association, the Board of Directors, before our National Executive Committee, were both outspoken. "The 'Volkszeitung'," they declared, "cannot live without the support of the 'conservative' (read pure and simple) German unions." That is tip enough for anyone. Every pure and simpler with a job or expecting a job on a label committee or strike committee; every pure and simpler who fears for his sick and death benefit; all such are incommoded by the Alliance; like veritable caricatures of the middle class, they clutch their "illusion of property;" scared to death about losing it, they are willing to let the fakir ride them and to stand by him, and they stand in dread of the Alliance, hence "feel quite sure that the S. L. P. can not be the Party of the future." Again every one of them who has a little lager beer saloon, or a small store, or who, being a small trader, does, as the middle class generally, suffer from the effects of taxation,—all such think it execrable that the Party should not share the declarations of the Democratic party on taxation to the effect that the Working Class is crushed by taxes, and hence their views that not the S. L. P., but some other party must come to do the work;—hence also their hisses for the Party.

It may be asked, Have the orators of that element also middle class, small property or pure and simple interests to guard? No. But on the same principle that the bourgeoisie attracts to itself as its orators a stripe of men of certain kindred intellectual interests, so, likewise, does the element, that, for the reasons just given, "has no faith in the S. L. P.," attract to itself men whose interests run in somewhat similar grooves. For instance. It is no accident that among these spokesmen is a Schlueter—only a temporary sojourner in this land, awaiting the expiration of the sentence against him to return to his home in Germany; it is no accident that among these spokesmen is a Dr. Halpern (who acted at the last meeting as the claque for the traducers of the Party and its officers)—a gentleman, whose jovial countenance we may at any time miss from our midst, his heart being in Russia, whither he pants to return as soon as it may be safe to do so; it is no accident that among these spokesman is a Feigenbaum—a member who only the other day was seeking to perfect arrangements whereby he could fall on his feet back in Europe; it is no accident that among these spokesmen is a Nathan T. Stone—a young man who is pulling the wires for a job in McKinley's Agricultural Department, etc., etc. These are no accidents. A Movement such as ours can be truly at the heart of those only to whom, whether born here or not, America is their home; it can be truly at the heart of those only who look for no favors from the foe. To all others the Movement can only be a sport or pastime, to such the aggressive, uncompromising spirit of the Party is either a "nuisance," or a hindrance to their schemes;—none such can have any faith in the S. L. P.; all such are bound eventually to run up against those who DO have faith in the S. L. P., and an "unpatchable-up" conflict is inevitable. When such a conflict does finally break out, it breaks out with force, and must be fought out to a definite settlement. The element that HAS faith in the Party is not of a temper to allow itself to be hamstrung, nor is it in the Movement for the fun of the thing.

In this connection, the "violence of THE PEOPLE'S attack" has been complained about. How silly! THE PEOPLE is not a monthly magazine for abstract philosophy; it is a weapon for concrete warfare. Whatever interferes with the sweep of the sword only adds to its vehemence. Let me initiate you into a bit of my experience:

It was in '94; the People's Party of this city was trying to harmonize the "reform forces," and Section New York was invited to a conference; at the conference were, besides the Pops, free-traders, single taxers, prohibitionists, and D. A. 49 ,of the then K. of L. I don't know how it came, but Section N. Y. elected a delegation, Jonas and myself among them. As soon as the conference met, the discussion broke out upon the platform to be adopted; harmony was evidently impossible among such incongruous elements. Then rose Jonas and, to my surprise, proposed that the Pops and we agree upon a common ticket for the approaching campaign. I felt a chill run down my back. Had Jonas' proposition prevailed it would have been the death of the S. L. P.; the Party could not have survived the spectacle of its candidates standing on the Populist ballot, and Populist candidates on ours; with the inevitable downfall of Populism the S. L. P. would have been dragged down too, it would have been the pitiable thing that it was after a similar experience by the Jonas element with the Greenback party; the work would have had to be started all over anew. Jonas' proposition failed, and the conference finally broke up for good. But the injury done to the Party by Jonas' proposition, THAT did not pass off so quickly. We Socialists were at the time struggling in D. A. 49 for the supremacy that we finally won, and Jonas' proposition acted there like a stick thrown between our legs. It matters not how violently a non-Socialist adversary may oppose a Socialist, provided he knows that he is opposing Socialism; if, however, he imagines that what the Socialist speaks for is not Socialism, then our work of agitation becomes infinitely harder. Jonas' proposition did that. In D. A. 49 workingmen stood up—our new esteemed Comrade Kinneally, here present, among them—who pointed the finger at me declaring: "Socialism is not against fusion; Jonas is for fusion, and he is a Socialist of old standing; your opposition to fusion is not Socialism;" and there were those who went about saying that I had prevented fusion out of personal interest, not out of Socialist principle, seeing that Jonas, about whom clung the superstition that he was a pillar of uncompromising Socialism, was quite willing to fuse. Unnecessary to say that the Party's work in the hands of its English agitators was not thereby aided; an intensification of work became necessary.

So now when the "Volkszeitung's" campaign of bourgeois economics on taxation was started. Confronted by its declarations, as those of a "Socialist paper of old standing," our agitators would have been swept off the stump, and the burden of resistance would necessarily have been focused upon THE PEOPLE. The sword did what was natural and its bounden duty to do: it struck with redoubled force,—all the stronger as it had become evident that a conspiracy was coming to a head through which the element "that has no faith in the Party" meant to save itself, i. e., its pure and simple or its bourgeois interests, by a coup de main and bagging the Party.

The vigilance of the Party's administration has made certain that the conspiracy will suffer shipwreck. How earthy, vulgar and reasonable this conspiracy was may be judged from the claim of the element which "has no that the Party's press is the private that the Party's press is the private

The beast of Private Property is blinding them; God help them!—and, as if that were not enough to sink them, they have fallen into the hands of shysters that will hasten their downfall.

beast of Private Property is blinding them; God help them!—and, as if that were not enough to sink them, they have fallen into the hands of shysters that will hasten their downfall.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking curious)—What is it happened to the attempted "Volkszeitung" Party last Monday? It and they are all smashed up in every way.

UNCLE SAM—A very natural thing. They tried to run a movement on the brewery wagon plan—and, of course, got done up. To run a brewery wagon, only large avoirdupois is needed; big bodies, with or without brain—and they ran up against the S. L. P. buzz-saw, like so many others before. See?

B. J. (his eyes twinkling)—I see!

Remember! THE PEOPLE'S and "Vorwaerts'" new address is 61 BEEKMAN STREET, ROOM 305. Likewise the National Executive Committee's. Be sure to put the new address to all communications.

The capitalist press is unanimous on the side of the "Volkszeitung." Correct!

WAYLAND THE "SOCIALIST."

The Editor of the "Appeal to Reason" Says He Is Going to Knock the Life Out of the Socialist Labor Party.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS IN HIS BIOGRAPHY.

More Light On His Rascality In Connection With the Ruskin Colony—The State's Evidence Given By Edwards in 1894—While Running a Paper at Greensburg, Ind., Wayland Fleeced His Employees For the "Sake of Humanity"—To-day He is Crying Aloud Against "Bossism," While in 1894 He Said That if the Ruskinites Did Not "Co-operate" According to Wayland's Idea of "Co-operation" He Would Get Control of the Colony and Have Them Work for Him or Put Them Out—"Bossism" is All Right if Wayland is the Boss.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States has for its mission the capture of the political power for the purpose of by that political power revolutionizing capitalist government and putting in its place Socialist Administration. We maintain that this revolution must be brought about by the manual and mental workers, and that the fundamental step towards a union of the working class must be to base ourselves on the rock of class-consciousness—that is, to understand that the interests of the working class and the interests of the capitalist class are violently antagonistic, and that all reforms like municipal ownership of industries and government ownership of industries will result in no good to the proletariat so long as the capitalist class controls the machinery of Government. Teaching the principles of the Socialist Revolution is a delicate work, and should be conducted by the superior sense of the collective thought of the political party entrusted with the task. This is why the Socialist Labor Party advances as one of the salient principles of its organization that the Party papers must be under the control of the Party, and that the Party shall have at all times the right to determine the editorial policy of its papers. And a man who will not agree to that principle is unworthy the support of Socialists and his name is a disgrace on the lips of Socialists.

A "FREE PRESS" WANTED.

This policy of the Party has at times been bitterly attacked by men whose ability to gather in the dollars and cents of the working class has been hampered thereby. They have cried for a "free press," meaning by that term that any one who can use a fountain pen shall have the right to come into the press of the Party and offer up his efforts at teaching the proletariat. In the last four years two of these papers have come into prominence: the "Coming Nation" and the "Appeal to Reason." "The "Coming Nation" is now in the hands of a receiver, so it need not be considered here. The "Appeal to Reason" is still alive, and it is the purpose of this article to puncture the skin of its vitality. The "Appeal to Reason" is owned and edited by J. A. Wayland, of malodorous reputation in connection with the Ruskin Colony. At various times during the last two years THE PEOPLE has taken articles written by Wayland and showed that they possessed neither scientific clearness nor economic accuracy. This daring to analyze articles by Wayland and show that his brain matter is clotted has each time wounded his egotism, and he has said many ungentlemanly and untruthful things about THE PEOPLE in particular and the Socialist Labor Party in general. Lately the Sections in the Middle West, some of which have given the "Appeal to Reason" a little support, have discovered masses of Wayland's economic fallacies and have been passing resolutions condemning his paper. Wayland knows that if this keeps up he is a dead duck, so he unsheathes his little dirk and starts out after gore.

I have observed that politicians always assert that everything they advocate is advocated in the interest of the working class, and that they, themselves, are not looking for anything. They are always moved by motives so high that the humble pretensions of Christ at Gallilee pale into insignificance. Even the Sherman anti-trust bill was drawn up and made a law for no other purpose than to curb the rapacity of the trusts, while the only effective purpose for which it has been used is as a club to beat the life out of labor unions. Thus Wayland in the "Appeal to Reason" for July 1, 1899, says, in referring to a column of his diatribe against the Socialist Labor Party:

> I want it understood that I have no quarrel with the great body of members of the S. L. P. They have been my friends in the past and are to-day. But the bosses have been steadily trying to drive me from my chosen work for humanity, a field that I work in without money and without price, and with no hope or desire of material reward.

The statements made in the paragraph quoted are very ridiculous. Wayland knows full well that if the so-called "bosses" were not doing the work the Socialist Labor Party wants them to do and engages them to do, the "great body of the members of the S. L. P." could and would guillotine the official heads of the "bosses" in just about three weeks—in just about the time it requires to work the Party machinery for a general vote. So far as Section Washington is concerned, let it be understood once and for all that if the "bosses" let up one bit in their war on Debsism, Careyism, Waylandism, and all other Fakirisms, the "bosses" will receive, about as quickly as the postal authorities can get it to them, a call for a general vote to relieve them of the offices they are filling.

WAYLAND LIVES ON AIR.

But listen to the warbling words about working "without money and without price." Verily the fields of Kansas must be filled with manna that can be shovelled up by the barrel; for here in the East the only way under the present system the average man can live is to work for a price, and then take the price and buy meat and bread. And isn't that song about "my chosen work for humanity" a pleasant one to an acute tympanum? Isn't it? Well, it would be if you were familiar with a little of the history of the man who sings it.

The writer of this article has had for some time the habit of keeping a collection of newspaper files, magazine articles, press interviews, and other interesting information about men and women who at one time or another loom up into prominence on the horizon of the labor movement. Sometimes months go by without an opportunity to use it, and then all at once the course of events flows so rapidly that the whole collection is called into requisition at once. A few weeks ago my file of the "Coming Nation" enabled me to present a comprehensive account of the rise and fall, of the chicanery and rascality of that "step toward Socialism" known as the "Ruskin Colony," which is now in the hands of a receiver. Now comes Mr. Wayland and the "Appeal to Reason." For many months (ever since, in fact, the Fakir Debs started his "American" movement by borrowing a full dress suit to appear before a club of New York millionaires) those of us who have kept our eyes on Wayland and his "Appeal" have discovered sundry clouds of chaff that seemed to indicate which way the wind was blowing. We believed that he was only waiting for an opportunity to attempt to dirk the Socialist Labor Party, and were hoping that something would be done to smoke him out. When we saw that Comrade Hickey was making for Kansas City and adjacent territory we said to ourselves that the smoke would soon appear and that the animal would come out of his hole. And lo! the animal has come; for now Wayland announces his determination to knock the life out of the Socialist Labor Party. By the way, I wonder if Wayland has ever heard that Debs and Gordon, and Carey, and Gompers, and a score of lesser freaks, have at various times boasted of their ability to accomplish the same thing. And now let's get back to the question under consideration and discover a thing or two about Wayland, using as mediums of information those who have at one time or another been intimately associated with him.

The readers of THE PEOPLE will remember that in the article on the collapse of Ruskin mention was made of the fact that the "Coming Nation" was started in Greensburg, Indiana, by J. A. Wayland, and that it was J. A. Wayland, who engineered the Ruskin Colony as long as it was paying—that is to say, as long as dupes with $500 apiece were flinging themselves into his arms. But the supply of fools with $500 apiece ultimately gave out, and about the time the supply gave unmistakable signs of running dry Wayland was wise in his day, and generation, and held up the colonists for enough money to start him in a well equipped newspaper business.

It will also be remembered that mention was made in the same article of one A. S. Edwards, now chief billingsgate slinger for Eugene V. Debs. We are at present collecting data relative to Mr. Edwards, but will reserve the major part of his career for future treatment. In this article he will be put on the witness stand to tell what he knows regarding the prisoner in the dock—J. A. Wayland.

When Wayland started the "Coming Nation" he resorted to a trick that the fakir always resorts to—he tried to gather around him one or two of men who had obtained more or less prominence through their connection with other labor organizations. About that time in the Northwest, notably in Minnesota, the Populist party had taken on the aspect of being more or less of a workingman's party, and the Knights of Labor and many of the trades unions were pushing it for all it was worth. The Populist party had also absorbed all the visionaries the land possessed, and was looked upon by many as the torch that was to guide the oppressed out of the wilderness of the oppressors. Among these visionaries with more or less of a reputation was A. S. Edwards; and the "Coming Nation" had not been in existence very long before Wayland got him, and according to Edwards, got him to exploit him.

EDWARDS GIVES STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Soon after the first enthusiasts took hold of the colony scheme, some one smelled a rat; then others smelled the same rat; and then others, till the smell became so strong that some of those who smelled it could stand it no longer, and withdrew from the affair. Among the withdrawers were A. S. Edwards, one David Coates, and one Ed. E. Merritt. Shortly after his withdrawal from the band of visionaries bound for heaven by the backwoods of Tennessee, Edwards returned to Greensburgh, and on Saturday, August 11, 1894, issued the first number of "Freeland," which, according to Editor Edwards, perceived "an ideal social organization, and for the purpose of attaining that ideal in practice it will urge the people to affiliate with and support the People's party." "Freeland" was a five-column four-page paper, and over a page of the first issue was devoted to an article with the following suggestive head and introduction:

A STORY THAT HAD TO BE TOLD.

Why Some of "The Boys" Got Tired of Co-operation That Didn't Co-operate.

Reply to Numerous Letters Received.

Charges Made Against Former Co-operators Proven to Be False—A Dozen Good and Sufficient Reasons Given For Their Withdrawal From the Ruskin Colony Enterprise—How Labor Was Treated.

Think'st thou there are no serpents in the world,
But those who slide along the grassy sod
And sting the luckless foot that presses them?
There are who in the path of social life,
Do bask their spotted skins in fortune's sun
And sting the soul.

So wrote Joanna Baillie when characterizing deceit. The fate of those who practice deception is to be forced from one expedient to another, until they are entangled in a web from which it is impossible to extricate themselves. [Edwards is here alluding to Wayland.] And the victims of deception too often themselves become involved in the meshes spun by the human spider, that seeing no way out they give themselves up as prey to the influences surrounding them, and through fear of exposing their own weakness, or, as they suppose, injuring a cause or principle which they hold dear, remain quiet. Others, on the contrary, having in the path of life met the human serpent and felt its sting, [this is certainly hard on Wayland] are strong enough to see that weakness lies, not in yielding to deception, but resisting and exposing it, and that no good cause can be harmed by "scotching the snake." The purpose of this article is not to injure, but to help, the reform movement. The writer of it is the editor of "Freeland." He has been an active and aggressive advocate of the principles of the People's party since 1887. Formerly a resident of Minnesota, he canvassed that State in the campaign of 1890, when Sydney M. Owen, editor of the "Farm, Stock and Home," was candidate of the Alliance party for Governor, and again in 1892, when Hon. Ignatius Donelly was nominated by the People's party for the same office, and was a delegate in the first national convention of the party at Omaha. If in view of the statement of facts he is about to make, any friends of the reform movement or of co-operation in the United States desire to make inquiries about him, they are referred to the above-named gentlemen. Mr. Owen is this year the candidate of the reform forces of Minnesota for Governor; his address is Wright block, Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis. Mr. Donnelly is editor of the "Representative," Minneapolis, and letters addressed in care of that paper will reach him. The writer also refers for information as to his loyalty to and persistence in advancing the principles he still advocates to—

HE, TOO, WORKED FOR LOVE.

Here Edwards prints a paragraph of the names and addresses of Minnesota Populist politicians, and closes his directory with the following significant reference and quotation:

> and finally to A. J. Wayland, of the "Coming Nation," who in the issue of that paper dated May 12, 1894, said of the writer:
>
> "Brother Edwards, my associate (at that time Edwards carried the rather cumbersome title of 'Associate Editor' of the 'Coming Nation') who edits the letters, the clippings and writes several columns weekly that bear his initials, does not do it for money. [Samuel Gompers ought certainly to join this galaxy, for we have been told that he has sacrificed his whole life in the interests of labor.] He could draw the same salary and do none of these things. But his soul, like mine, is in the work, and he does it because he loves it. And he does most excellent work. He could not do it so well if he did not love it, even if he were paid four times his present salary as a printer. Ten thousand a year could not find me a better complement to my ideas than Mr. Edwards."

Edward's ethical nature was so sensitive that he could not resist disclaiming any intention of self-adulation by reprinting such an odoriferous bouquet of words as that, and he gives the disclaimer as follows:

> This personal reference is not made to obtrude the writer's personality upon our friends, but rather to make it easy for all interested parties to satisfy themselves as to what degrees of probability ought to be attached to certain charges made against him, which will be considered further on.

Then follows a quarter of a column of names and addresses of persons who it is claimed will testify to the honesty and sobriety of David Coates and Ed. E. Merritt, two of the other signers of the statement, and then Edwards gets down to settling his score with Wayland, and proceeds after this manner:

> No. 63 of the "Coming Nation," dated July 14, 1894, contained the following brief notice:
>
> "Messrs. A. S. Edwards, E. E. Merritt and D. Coates have severed all relations heretofore existing with the 'Coming Nation' office. Be their future what it may, the 'One Hoss' still wishes them success in any honest endeavor."
>
> This was the first intimation the co-operators and readers of that paper had that the persons above named had any cause of grievance against J. A. Wayland. Attention is invited to the fact that the notice, which was written by Wayland himself does not make any charge or give any grievance against them. The truth is that none existed. But it contains a paltry insinuation that we had done something that was not "honest." The notice was like Santo's bouquet in which was hidden the assassin's dagger.
>
> Three considerations have impelled us to make a public statement as to the reasons for our turning back when the promised land was in sight [Edwards here refers to Ruskin, which he has recently been instrumental in putting into the hands of a receiver] and abandoning an enterprise the primary and original object of which was as dear to us as to any three co-operators in the Union. These reasons are as follows:
>
> First—That there has at no time been, nor is there now, any promise of real co-operation under J. A. Wayland's management.
>
> Second—That certain wholly false and malicious charges have been made against us by J. A. Wayland or some person closely connected with him.
>
> Third—That numerous letters received from friends in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Colorado, who have been among the most active workers for the "Coming Nation," demand, as the writers have an undoubted right to demand from somebody, an explanation of the "trouble."

FAKIRISM BEGINS.

Mr. Edwards then states that he has hesitated long before acceding to these demands, but that now the time has come to speak, and that speak he will, after first giving "a few facts touching our individual relations with J. A. Wayland." The facts are certainly interesting as giving a comprehensive view of the man who is quoted at the beginning of this article as averring that he is and always has been working for humanity, and that he is cultivating the field "without money and without price." He has been cultivating the field out of the credulous for a number of years, and if the Socialist Labor Party does not proceed to garrotte him the Party itself ought to be garrotted. The individual relations are given in the following touching paragraphs:

> D. C. Coates joined Wayland in June, 1893, five weeks after the publication of the first number of the "Coming Nation." He (Coates) affirms that the representation made to him by Wayland was that the profits of the business would be equally divided in wages; this he did on more than one occasion, at one time declaring: "I mean just that—the profits will be divided equally; if your share is $100 a week, you will get $100." That upon this representation he (Coates) engaged to work for Wayland at a low weekly wage, just enough to support himself and family, believing at that time that the profit-sharing plan would be carried into effect; that within three months from the time he began work the business was making profits, but that he never shared in them; that as the business increased and became more profitable Wayland, instead of sharing the profits, began to look about for some way of using the surplus, finally, in November, 1893, hitting upon the scheme of a "co-operative village." To the new idea he (Coates) gave his adherence and worked faithfully to ir ure its success. Under the new plan I was told by Wayland repeatedly that the office plant would be common property and that in it the surplus values of his labor were being invested; but in the meanwhile, that is between the time the office began to clear expenses and when it showed receipts largely exceeding expenditures, a company was formed and incorporated and that 57 per cent. of the stock (100 shares at $10 each) of the company was issued in favor of Mrs. Etta Wayland, wife of J. A. Wayland. One share of this stock was issued to said Coates; its face value was $10, and this amount Wayland had the effrontery to pay Coates for assigning it to him in July, 1894, thirty days after declaring in the presence of Edwards and Merritt that the value of the "Coming Nation" was $150,000. If this last statement was true then the one share of stock held by Coates was worth $1,000; Coates had by his labor and the faithful discharge of his duties made it worth that, and any man actuated by principles of justice and made "pure and good and wise" by the study of John Ruskin, would see to it that he got no less.
>
> Poor Coates! His failure to get profits reminds me of a story I once heard relative to the race problem. A white man said to a negro: "Come on, colored man, let's go hunting on the cahoots plan." They went, and during the day bagged considerable game. At evening when returning they came to the cross-roads where the route to their homes diverged, and the white man, who carried the game bag, said: "Well, good night, colored man." The colored man scratched his head for a second and then said: "Hold on there, white man, what part of the game do I get?" "Oh," replied with dignity the Caucasian, "you get the 'cahoots.'" Coates got the "cahoots."
>
> Wayland was at this time singing the same song about laboring for humanity that he is singing to-day. Its melodies caught the ear of A. S. Edwards hundreds of miles away, and one bleak and dreary winter morning the second week in January, 1894, he walked into Wayland's sanctum at Greensburg. Edwards tells of his experience in this thrilling manner:
>
> He entered with zeal upon the discharge of his duties both as printer and contributor to the columns of the paper. He looked forward to a life in the colony with pleasure; he expected to aid in building up the town of Ruskin—which he named—under the by-laws of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, which he wrote. He was made foreman of the office by the "boys," and always had and still retains, so far as he knows, the respect of everybody connected with the office with one exception. He has never exerted himself to win the respect of shallow upstarts or arrogant hypocrits. He had only his labor, his zeal, his love for the work in which he was engaged, and does not hesitate to say that though he had a brain as dry as a biscuit after a summer's voyage, if he could have supplemented that with money, he would still be building air castles, and listening to J. A. Wayland's verbiage about co-operation. He believes that Wayland would, in his average mood, turn away from the gates of Ruskin a penniless man with the heart of Christ and the brain of Plato to make room for a natural fool with $500 in money. The fool would not remain long, either, and when he left would be minus his $500, and it would be done with such protestations of "love for man and hatred of robbers" that the evicted co-operator would feel he was doing the cause of humanity considerable service by departing in peace. And finally, he feels that not to speak out where there are questions of right and "fair dealing" involved—in which so many honest and confiding men are concerned—would be a gross neglect of the plainest duty, an abandonment of principles, a surrender to cant and hypocrisy.

WAYLAND AS A LABOR SKINNER.

After writing the above "personal opinions" Edwards rests a little, then dips his pen into red ink, and draws up the indictment of Wayland (who "works without money and without price") in the following pungent paragraphs:

> It has been said that one of the reasons impelling us to make this statement is "that there has been at no time, nor is there now, any promise of real co-operation under Wayland's management. In support of this we say—
>
> He altogether lacks the basis of character and education necessary to successful co-operation.
>
> That the kind of people he wants about him are "slaves" to work and "savers" to "skin."
>
> That he has money-mania, and with all his alluring professions in type, his confirmed love of money bars out the "inward excellence of a virtuous mind."
>
> That his chief mental trait is plausibility and his constant aim how to appear to be right.
>
> That he persistently represented, in the paper to readers at a distance and in person to visitors at the office, that "the boys" were actually and truly part and equal owners in the business, that the plant belonged to them, when, as a matter of fact, he never intended that "the boys" should get out of it the values, or an infinitesimal part of the values, which their labor had created. This was shown in the profit-sharing chimera with Coates as a victim.
>
> That the following editorial statement in the "Coming Nation" for June 16 was wholly and unqualifiedly false: "I have given the office over to the association." There was no "association" to "give the office over to" except the Ruskin Co-operative Association, and the publication of this untrue statement was, we firmly believe, made to create the impression "on the outside" that the "office" had actually "been turned over" to a part or the whole body of co-operators.
>
> That this statement, contained in the issue of February 24, was false and intended to deceive and elate the co-operators: "I have already some ten publications to start with." He at no time, before or since, had that number of publications, except in his mind. In June, a bona fide publication, "Ruskin Magazine," containing "Things As I See Them," was issued, and of that A. S. Edwards was the originator and compiler. The brief preface to that book shows that the compiler tried to cheat himself into believing in a will-o'-the-whisp in the interest of harmony and the colony.
>
> The above charges were certainly vivid enough to have made Wayland see stars, but Edwards is not through with him yet, and to eternally down him he is proven to be an exploiter of labor and a crook generally. Listen to this charge:
>
> That Wayland was and is an exploiter of labor and treated many persons in the office with shameful disregard of the principles he habitually sifted into the columns of the paper. Beyond the proof of this already given, we state that Ellis Hearne, a faithful, competent, and honest young man, resident of this city, was for nearly a year employed in the press room; that he was paid $1 a day and earned more than twice that amount; that he consented to work for that amount on the assurance given him by Wayland that he would go to the colony—that is to say, working for the lowest living wage was the picklock to Ruskin. In the early part of June it became necessary to employ another man to do the same kind of work on which Hearne was engaged. A. E. Baumgart, of Akron, Ohio, was sent for, being told that if he had no money to "come on as freight." He came, went to work and was paid $9 a week—$1.50 a day—with the assurance that he, too, would become a member of the colony. Time passed and Hearne learned that Baumgart was drawing $3 more a week than himself for doing the same work. He complained, as was his right, and was told that the reason Baumgart got more money was because he was not going to the colony! But Baumgart carried a letter which promised him membership in the colony. We have no objection to a flea as a flea, but we do object to the business in which the pesky thing is engaged. "Now you see it and now you don't see it."

WAYLAND AND "BOSSISM."

Wayland in his disreputable "Appeal to Reason" is vituperative about the officials of the Socialist Labor Party because the members of the Party insist on discipline from the ground up. Because they thus carry out the commands of the Party they are "bosses." And he objects to being bossed. Edwards has given eight reasons for not liking the colony while Wayland was at the head of it, and brings the number up to twelve by adding the following four. It will thus be seen that in those days Wayland had an idea that it would be a good thing to be a boss himself, and the difficulty with the fakir is that he can't find people that will submit to his bossism for a very long time, because the bossism of Wayland has long fingers, and the ends of them are loaded with magnets that have an attraction for money. The concluding four charges read:

> That Wayland made the statement in the columns of the paper that those who went to the colony and performed any labor and afterwards decided to withdraw, would have "no recourse on him or on the association."
>
> That he declared to certain persons, residents of this city (whose names are withheld by request), that he was the sole owner of the newspaper plant; that if the people who went to Tennessee would not co-operate according to his ideas of co-operation, he would buy up the land, own the whole thing and have them work for him or get out; and that this is in line with "his ideas of co-operation" in Greensburg.
>
> That three competent and honorable men, Bros. Jno. Miller of Harrisburg, Pa.; T. S. Russell of Chattanooga, Tenn., and G. K. Watt of Florida, who were among the original and most earnest co-operators, have for reasons that to them were "good and sufficient," withdrawn from the enterprise.
>
> That the business was badly managed and large sums of money recklessly wasted, as shown in the purchase of a useless and cumbersome Web perfecting press that would not print.
>
> That last January D. C. Coates and Charles Bevan formed a partnership under the name of the Reform Literature Company, for the purpose of securing the distribution of reform papers among people unacquainted with our movement and principles. That this was done with Wayland's full knowledge and consent, and the time required to attend to it in a way infringed upon the "Coming Nation" business. But just as soon as the little business of this partnership began to show two or three dollars a week above expenses, Wayland, on the pretext that "the other boys in the office were dissatisfied," compelled them to turn it over to him without compensation. And we declare that no such dissatisfaction existed.
>
> Here are a dozen good rasons for our contention that there has been no co-operation; they range from fixed and abiding defects in character, through a cunning fertility of deceit, to perversion of truth, disloyalty to real co-operators and bad management. Any one of them is sufficient justification for our course in retiring. Be it understood, too, that we did retire voluntarily, after giving Wayland due notice of our intention. Notwithstanding this, he caused to be placed in our envelopes on the last pay day a "notice to quit." This was another proof of his natural meanness and a confirmation of our true estimate of his character.

The above paragraph ends the principal part of the statement of A. S. Edwards as to why A. S. Edwards, David Coates, and Ed. E. Merritt had no use for or confidence in J. A. Wayland on the 11th day of August, 1894. We have quoted three and one-half columns of their statement; two columns of subsidiary matter remain, which may be used as the subject matter of a future article. Although A. S. Edwards, after Wayland was put out of Ruskin Colony and Edwards took the helm, resorted to practically the same methods of fleecing the credulous that Wayland had used, this conduct does not invalidate the testimony he gave in August, 1894, at which time we are willing to admit he was probably as guileless as a dove. A few months with Wayland fixed him, though, and after a couple of years in the Ruskin Co-operative Association he had gotten down low enough in the scale of ethics to join the Debsites in their futile effort to wreck the Socialist Labor Party. And neither does this latter course of his invalidate the testimony he gave about Wayland in 1894. Wayland had quite likely wronged him, and he proceeded to tell what he knew about Wayland, and at this particular time when Wayland is boasting of his virtue and his love for humanity, and his desire for a spiritual rather than a material reward, and his consequent hatred of dollars and cents, when these boasts are materializing anew, it is well to listen to the testimony of his business partner and associate editor of five years ago. And that testimony is given in the above extracts from "Freeland." Read it, and then listen to this hypocritical statement in the "Appeal to Reason" for July 1:

> The bosses of the Socialist Labor party have been steadily trying to drive me from my chosen work for humanity, a field that I work in without money and without price, and with no hope or desire of material reward.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

It may be gall to Mr. Wayland to know that the "bosses" of the S. L. P. care about as much about Wayland and his "Appeal to Reason" as they do about a potato bug in Australia. The enemies of the "Appeal to Reason" are in the rank and file of the Party, and in Washington the few subscribers to the paper are, with rare exceptions, men who don't know whether Socialism is a political movement, a religious movement, or new brand of ham sandwich. And so far as the members of Section Washington are concerned we never lose an opportunity to tell others that the "Appeal to Reason" is no good and that Wayland is a fakir of the most fakiry sort. And this position is a wise one; for in the Socialist movement the press is the most important machinery of the party, and the Editors of the Press are nothing more than the man who are engaged to manage the machinery. As the Press is but the machinery of the Party, so the Editors are but agents of the Party, and should be wholly under the control of the Party. St. Louis "Labor" objected to being "dictated to" and tried to do up the Socialist Labor Party, and St. Louis "Labor" lies buried in the potters' field with not even a board to indicate its grave. The "Coming Nation" objected to the Socialist Labor Party meddling with its nefarious business of sailing its pirate ship on the sea of the Socialist Movement, so about eighteen months ago it, too, started out to wreck the Party, and to-day the "Coming Nation" is in the hands of a receiver who will "endeavor to put it on a self-sustaining basis." And now comes Wayland and his "Appeal to Reason," with the filthy trail of his chicanery stretching after him as far back as any one knows anything about him, with his paper spreading its economic rot wherever it goes, and he, too, starts out on the task of knocking the life out of the Socialist Labor Party. And to him we say, we are glad that at last we have smoked you out of your hole, and that about the wisest thing you can do is to put enough money in the bank to at least buy a respectable coffin after the Socialist Labor Party gets through with you, for the probability is that there won't be much more than a grease spot left of J. A. Wayland.

JULIAN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C.

Remember! THE PEOPLE'S and "Vorwaerts'" new address is 61 BEEKMAN STREET, ROOM 305. Likewise the National Executive Committee's. Be sure to put the new address to all communications.

The capitalist press is unanimous on the side of the "Volkszeitung." Correct!

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Class Struggle Within Section Greater New York: Latest Occurrences.

To THE PEOPLE.—The report of the last meeting of the General Committee on July 8, published elsewhere in this issue, will, I fear, be unintelligible to most readers of THE PEOPLE, especially in view of the idiotic reports published of the meeting by to-day's capitalist dailies, and all of which reports are but improvements of the clumsy and lying "report" in yesterday's "Volkszeitung." As Secretary of the General Committee, I could put into the official report only what took place on the Committee and thus came under my notice in an official manner. But I feel that an explanation of these events is due to the comrades who do not know what desperate means the pure and simplers and small traders behind the "Volkszeitung" are resorting to.

On Friday, July 7, a notice appeared in the "Volkszeitung," calling on delegates to be "on deck early, if possible, before 8 o'clock." (The meetings never open before 8.30.) It was signed "One of the Delegates." The notice, as a matter of course, issued from the editorial office, and was evidently designed to precipitate trouble of some sort—possibly to take possession of the meeting from the start. On the very first opportunity that offered itself—the objection of Comrade Vogt to the attempted illegal voting for chairman by delegates whose credentials had not yet been passed upon, and even by non-delegates who had come to pack the meeting. The rioters began to howl in chorus like mad bulls. Such a howl could not have been raised without previous agreement. Likewise, at the first opportunity that offered itself, they resorted to physical force. This was when Comrade Keep, acting as assistant sergeant-at-arms, attempted to enforce order upon Morris Hilquit—the man that was received with shouts of "Goff," "Goff," for having scratched the party candidate and voted for Recorder Goff. From all sides they rushed upon Keep. Then Comrade Vogt was made the centre of attack. The cry "Kill Vogt" was distinctly heard from the rear of the hall. G. Sieburg being the author. When the fight was over—despite of the claim of the "Volkszeitung" and of its improvers, the capitalist press—the "Volkszeitung" element had apparently become convinced that they could capture the meeting neither by trickery nor by force.

To-day, Monday, a call is published in the "Volkszeitung." It is signed by the would-be capturers, among whom are two representatives of the "Liedertafel," which was recently excluded from the Section by a general vote. These men presume to repudiate the regular officers of the Section—just as their organ, the "Volkszeitung," has already repudiated the national officers of our party—and call on delegates to meet this very evening in order to "reorganize" (?) the General Committee. The call in a German paper for a meeting on the very day of publication, evidently aims at excluding English-speaking delegates. But, of course, such delegates are not expected to attend.

Nearly all the city dailies have to-day what they give out as reports of the meeting. De Leon, Vogt and Kuhn, who are represented as the leaders of the "clique," are reported to have "run away," and the howlers are "victorious reformers." The facts are that De Leon has not been on the General Committee for more than a year; Vogt's wound in the head attests to his standing at his post; and as to Kuhn, had he, indeed, run away, some of the would-be capturers of the party would have looked much the prettier for it the next morning. The only ones that did run away were "leaders" Hilquit and Feigenbaum of the "Volkszeitung" crowd, who wisely decided that discretion is the better part of valor.

All the capitalist papers show their sympathy with the "reformers," which is the best possible proof of their rascality. Among the "reformers" are Waldinger, a suspended member for defamation of character of party members, Rubin, Sieburg and other delegates to the Central Fakirated Union, who voted for Samuel Prince, a notorious Tammany politician, for president of that nest of rotteness.

H. SIMPSON.

New York, July 10.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 28rd Street, New York City.

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We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard book "History of the Paris Commune," regular price $1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

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COMRADES AND FRIENDS,—THE PEOPLE'S and National Executive Committee's offices are now 61 BEEKMAN STREET.

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THE ENTERING WEDGE IN WHEELING, VA.

WHEELING, Va., July 4.—As a young American, inspired with that revolutionary spirit that the Socialist Labor Party alone awakens, I know of no other way I could celebrate this National Holiday, July 4, to my own delight any better than by writing down the full proceedings of my first attempt to sow the seed of Socialism in these barren fields of West Virginia.

I came to Wheeling June 18, hunted around for "Red Buttons" and saw none other than my own. I addressed Comrade Val. Remmel, the Secretary of the State Committee of Pensylvania, asking him if he could give me any information as to where I could find a comrade or sympathizer whom I could go to, talk over the situation and the possibility of organizing an S. L. P. Section. June 23 I received a letter from Comrade H. Kuhn, Secretary of the N. E. C., informing me that there was no section in Wheeling nor in all West Virginia. Several years ago Comrade Carless was here with his stereopticon views. At the end of his lecture he organized, but when he turned his back the body fell through. He gave me the address of a comrade by the name of William Cery, of this city, who is (or was) a member at large, who came here from Anderson, Ind., some two years ago.

That evening I started out to hunt up Comrade Cery. On finding the house I was informed that the family had moved to Eliwood, Ind., about the second week in May. When I inquired of Mr. Cery I was told he was DEAD; died about May 1. He worked in the tin mill as a roller; when the news spread about the neighborhood that I was inquiring for Mr. Cery several people of the immediate neighborhood gathered about me and said: "Poor Mr. Cery; he was such a good man and everybody liked to talk to him; his ideas were so different from those of others; everybody enjoyed talking to him." It can better be imagined than described how I felt when told of our comrade's death.

On June 27 I found a reader of THE PEOPLE. We talked the matter over and decided to hold a meeting as soon as possible, and organize a Section or prepare for the same. A meeting was arranged for Monday, July 3, at the street car strikers' headquarters.

The meeting was called to order by A. L. Bower, a reader of THE PEOPLE, and he called upon me for a few remarks. There were about 23 people present, mostly young men.

I pointed out the necessity of political action on the part of the working class. When this point was scored there was a slight applause from the crowd composed of all sorts of freaks—"Me-Too Socialists," Single Taxers, Pure and Simple Trade Unionists, Mayor Jones Socialists, One-thing-at-a-time Socialists, and, last but not the least of nuisances, the "Appeal to Reason" and "Coming Nation" Socialists.

After a 30 minutes' talk the chairman asked for questions. This was the most interesting part of the meeting, as I had made it a point to get on the corns of every one of these "Me-Toos." The argument then became hot and heavy, and lasted until 11 o'clock. The crowd did not leave the room until the janitor turned out the lights. Here are just a few of the questions asked:

"Have not the trade unions bettered the condition of the laboring class?"—I answered, "No. Trade unions are all right, but their weapons for defence are like the flint gun; they are out-of-date. They have withheld the only power of the working class—the Political Power; as a result we find the proletariat in a worse condition now than in the past."

"Does Mayor Jones educate the working class?"—"No. He does anything but educate; the very fact that the capitalist press applauds him in his work is proof he is not educating the Working Class; on the other hand, the Socialist Labor Party IS educating the Working Class or the capitalist press would pat us on the back too."

"What would the S. L. P. do if elected to bring about Socialism?"—I first answered him by saying, if the City Council of Haverhill was composed of Socialists they would not refuse the striking workingmen of that place the privilege to use the City Hall for meetings, as was done just lately by that "Socialist Mayor," Mr. Chase. They would do as our Socialist Councilman did in Seraing, Belgium, not long ago: vote for the appropriation of one thousand dollars to aid the strikers when battling for bread. At this point several young men applauded.

These questions were satisfactorily answered to all present except the hobby-rider himself.

Before the meeting adjourned, the battle was on fierce, and the "Me-Toos" tried hard to drive me in the corner, but I came away with victory for the S. L. P. The seed is now sewed in this city; watch it grow.

On my way home from the hall I met groups of men who were at the meeting standing on the street corner still talking the matter over. I did not call for signatures for a Section, thinking it best to hold one or two good meetings before doing so. We shall start in all right.

H. MORGAN.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary, Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary, George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular session of July 11th, held at 184 William street, with L. Sanial in the chair. Absent, Brown and Stahl, the former with, the latter without excuse. The meeting being held shortly after the removal of all the belongings of the Party, books and documents were not at hand, and the reading of the minutes, as well as the financial report had to be dispensed with. The Secretary reported that on the night previous a gang of ruffians, armed with a variety of weapons, had made an attempt to take forcible possession of his office, but that with the aid of a number of comrades, the attack had been repulsed. That all the property was safe at the new headquarters, 61 Beekman street, Room 305, where all communications must be addressed, in care of Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. The address of THE PEOPLE is the same. Sections and Comrades are requested to so address communications intended for THE PEOPLE. Under no circumstances should remittances for THE PEOPLE or for the National Executive Committee be addressed to 184 William street.

Section Philadelphia, Pa., sent for publication in the Party organs four resolutions: One against the National Executive Committee for having submitted to a general vote the question of severing connection with the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, one on the question of "taxes," demanding that the National Executive Committee publish in pamphlet form or in THE PEOPLE, Lasalle's speech on the subject; one against the National Executive Committee for the stand taken in the matter to the Board of Appeals and its Liedertafel decision; and one against Hugo Vogt, for having passed over to the National Executive Committee the letter of K. Ibsen and against the National Executive Committee for having taken cognizance of it. The more than peculiar stand taken in these resolutions in view of the present situation in the Party, led to the belief that it was well to inquire into the origin of these utterances, and the Secretay was instructed to refer the matter to the Pennsylvania State Committee. The following Sections sent their vote on the proposition to sever connection with the "Volkszeitung": St. Paul, Minn., 15 for, none against; Lynn, Mass., 18 for, none against; Revere, Mass., 12 for, none against; Stockton, Cal., 12 for, none against; Section Allentown, Pa., 7 in favor, none against; Seattle, Wash., 16 for, none against; Lincoln, Neb., 10 for, none against; Roanoke, Va., 12 for, none against; Collinsville, Ill., 8 for, none against (this Scetion also declared in favor of the Pittsburg resolution); Duluth, Minn., 16 in favor, 1 against.

Report was received from Rhode Island State Convention and turned over to THE PEOPLE for publication. Reports were received from Organizers Hickey and Keinard. Report was received from John Root about the reorganization of Section Cincinnati. He states that he has reorganized on a sound basis and away from all saloon interests that had hitherto interfered with the growth of the Section. Report approved and resolved to recognize the reorganized Section.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

Section San Francisco, Cal., is hereby requested to submit statement of facts that caused the expulsion of Comrades A. C. Petersen, John C. Wesley and Henry Warnecke, jr., said comrades having appealed from the decision of Section San Francisco, depriving them of their membership in the S. L. P. State should be forwarded within four weeks from date.

ROBERT BANDLOW,
Secretary.

Section New Britain, Conn., sent request that a general call for funds in aid of their campaign be issued by the National Executive Committee. Resolved that this can not be done for any single Section, and that they must first turn to the Connecticut State Committee.

Action was then taken to issue a statement to the comrades of the country the manner in which the Board of Directors of the Publishing Association has tried to injure the Party by attempting to seize the Party organs and succeeding in crippling THE PEOPLE and killing the "Vorwaerts." Action was taken to engage legal aid to protect the party against the machinations of a gang of pretenders who have set up what they are pleased to call the National Executive Committee. A letter was received from the Board of Directors of the Workingmen's Publishing Association, stating that B. Feigenbaum and J. Magidoff have been suspended from the editorial staff of the Abendblatt for having participated and accepted office in a conspiracy against the Party. The Board asked the endorsement of the N. E. C. for the action, which was granted.

The meetings having been held on the very field of battle of the previous night, and as it was adjourned to meet next week in the new headquarters, the large number of comrades who had gathered and were present, broke out into three lusty cheers for the S. L. P. when the N. E. C. adjourned.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

Section Greater New York.

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, June 24, 1899. Meeting at 64 East 4th street.

Comrades Katz and Keep presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted, with the addition that the Secretary was instructed by the Executive Committee to inquire of the editor and Board of Directos of the "Volkszeitung" why they failed to print the reports of the Secretay and General Committee, and whether or not they will print them in future. The Credential Committee reports favorably on the following:—N. Y., 12th A. D., Louis Pomerantz, in place of Lichtenberg; 14th A. D., Br. 2, J. Santer, in place of Müller; 30th A. D., Br. 2, Aug. Gillhaus and Miss Marie Brueckmann; 21st A. D., Br. 3, Brooklyn, Hugo Vogt. The report was concurred in and delegates seated.

Twenty new members were admitted.

Charges of 34th and 35th A. D.'s against Van Duffie, and of J. Samuels, 30th A. D., against C. Wehrle, were referred to Grievance Committee.

Report of Grievance Committee.—In the case of S. Jacobson vs. W. Brinkmann, the defendant was charged with defamation of character for calling S. Jacobson a political scoundrel at a meeting of the "Volkszeitung Conference." The committee finds Brinkmann guilty of the charge, and recommends that he be ordered to withdraw his statement at the next meeting of the "Conference," or stand suspended until he does so.

A motion was made to concur in recommendation, an amendment to suspend Brinkham for one year. Motion was carried.

In the case of Daniel De Leon vs. Alex. Waldinger, the Committee reports that De Leon charged Waldinger with having retailed slanders against him, including rumors to the effect that his original name was Loeb [illegible] that had been used as a weapon against the Party, and had been adopted by the [illegible] by whom he was cast off [illegible] work," Waldinger appeared [illegible] Hillquit as his counsel—[illegible] instance of the kind in the [illegible] Counsel pleaded for defendant [illegible] guilty, and said that he may want to take the case to the State courts. The evidence brought out the origin of the Loeb slander. It originated with Alexander Jonas, who, claiming that he meant it as a joke, conveyed the "joke" to one John Steele, a repoter on a capitalist paper and expelled member of the Party. Steele took care to spread the story. De Leon having ascertained that Jonas was the originator of the slander, forced Jonas to write a letter of retraction to Steele. The Seligman version of the story is entirely new. Comrade De Leon testified that he never heard of the Seligmans until he was 24 years of age; that he never put his foot into the house of any Seligman; that the only Seligman he ever knew was the present Professor Seligman, who was his pupil at Columbia College; that the nearest approach to a visit was when he, De Leon, with the rest of the Professors, received an invitation to Seligman's wedding, which invitation was cancelled, owing to a death in the family; that he was born with and carried all his life the name of De Leon; that his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and so on, up to 1562, when the family immigrated to America from Spain, have borne the same name; and that any insinuation that his name is assumed is a slander.

The witnesses for Waldinger got themselves entangled into one contradiction after another.

The Committee finds Waldinger guilty of malicious slander, and recommends that he be ordered to retract his false statements before the General Committee; otherwise stand suspended. Amendment was made that Waldinger be suspended for one year. The vote was taken viva voce, and the amendment was carried, only 3 or 4 dissenting voices being heard. Adjourned.

* * *

Meeting of July 8.

The Organizer opened the meeting, calling for nominations for chairman of the evening. H. Kuhn and R. Bock were nominated. H. Kuhn received 38 votes. The Organizer then proceeded to count the votes for Bock. Delegate Vogt, who is a member of the Credential Committee, saw that delegates whose credentials had not yet been acted upon were voting, and rose to object. The supporters of the "Volkszeitung" jumped to their feet, and started to howl in chorus. The voice of Vogt was drowned in the tumult. The Organizer's calls to the disturbers, who were apparently organized for the purpose, to come to order, were not heeded. A motion was made in the midst of the tumult to call on delegates with new credentials to retire to the rear of the hall, and was declared carried. The Organizer then called for volunteers to assist the sergeant-at-arms. A few delegates volunteered, among them Arthur Keep. The latter, acting in the capacity of assistant sergeant-at-arms, went over to Delegate Hillquit ,and called on him to come to order. Delegate Sieburg thereupon struck Keep, and a general fight ensued. Comrade H. Vogt was a special mark of attack. Several members of the Volkszeitung Publishing Association rushed upon him, and he received a wound in the head which caused some loss of blood. A. Waldinger, who was suspended at the previous meeting, rushed in with a club to the aid of his friends of the "Volkszeitung." The tumult lasted some time, and no attempt was made to resume the session.

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Remember! THE PEOPLE'S and "Vorwaerts'" new address is 61 BEEKMAN STREET, ROOM 305. Likewise the National Executive Committee's. Be sure to put the new address to all communications.

The capitalist press is unanimous on the side of the "Volkszeitung." Correct!

The Labor Fakir.

(Continued from Page 1.)

work for nine months was found in the vote recorded in supplement No. 3 "Socialist Almanac." In the meantime, the Grits saw the balance of power in coming Dominion and Provincial elections was already gained by the S. L. P., and the Grit agents in the local Trades Council began to shake for their reputation. As a "sop" and "tie-line" to these latter gentry, one of these much heralded "victories for organized labor" had been carefully arranged for in the municipal campaign of January as follows:

A Mr. Frank Plant, one of the Grit agents in the Trades Council, who had been thrown out of his employment as a type-setter by the introduction of machines in the Grit "Advertiser" office, and is at the present time a city canvasser for the said office, was nominated by the Grits to succeed the retiring Grit Ald. Nutkins, in Ward 5. The T. & L. Council, of course, endorsed this candidate, while refusing to endorse any of the 9 wage-earners' candidates on the Socialist ticket.

Alderman Plant was elected by the Grit machine, and is one of the "bulwarks against Socialism" alluded to in the "Advertiser" editorial, and a "labor alderman" of the well-known harmless type, a very decent young fellow, who well answers the purpose for which he was elected. The editor of the "Advertiser," in the meantime, was aware that something must be done to stem the rising development of the local Socialist organization, and he has very correctly realized the truth, long since taught by the Socialist Labor Party that no barrier to the thorough emancipation of the wage-earners can be so relied upon as an "ally of capital" and a "bulwark against Socialism" as a fakir-bossed pure and simple trade-union. The local street car strike above referred to has been seized upon by the Grit organ in collusion with its agents in the local Trades Council to "head off the Socialists and decoy the wage-working sympathizers with the strikers into the Grit capitalist party camp at the coming Dominion and next Provincial election. This purpose also fitted in with the fact that the principal local stock-holder of the street railway (which is controlled by the Everett syndicate), is a Mr. Thos. Smallman (Tory), a political enemy of the (Grit) member in the Legislature, Col. F. B. Leys. With this purpose of side-tracking the Socialist organization, the leading clown in the local circus, euphoniously known as "Jos," has been in perfect accord, and is now (with his colleague, Alderman Plant) another piece of timber in the Grit "bulwark against Socialism," and it is perfectly correct, as innocently confessed by the "London Advertiser," that at the present time the local labor fakir is an ally of Grit capital. But the end is not yet. Section "London" smiles as it watches the agents of the Grit party in the Trades Council digging their own graves, and in the meantime we place on record for future reference the unimpeachable testimony of the capitalist Grit organ in Ontario, viz., "Labor organizations, which were formerly stigmatized as revolutionary, have, in many cases, become very conservative, and are ONE OF THE STRONGEST BULWARKS AGAINST SOCIALISM, and other innovating doctrines. IN THIS RESPECT LABOR HAS BECOME ALLIED WITH CAPITAL."

Unfortunately for the hopes of the Grit party, this ideal relationship will NOT be extended over the whole field of industry in Ontario.

Debasement of Workers.

(Continued from Page 1.)

industries by capitalism was rendered possible by the degradation of labor consequent upon the capitalistic use of machinery, not as an aid but as a competitor of the human worker.

Nor is this all. To the gradual debasement of the working class can plainly be traced the coincident debasement of the mercantile middle class, simultaneously with its abnormal growth in numbers. That portion of the working class which, by saving or inheritance, had reached a somewhat higher economic plane than the rest, is forced out of it by declining wages or enforced idleness. It is driven into the mercantile middle class, where it soon finds a grave instead of a refuge. A number of its children eventually swell the poorer ranks of the professional class, the ranks of the more or less "intellectual" proletariat.—L. Sanial, in "Socialist Almanac."

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts." 239

Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday, at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 38

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District 1 (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 11 (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8. p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2d avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: AUG. WALDINGER. 273

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, New York. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, 547 E. 157th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 Third avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 East 86th street. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 East Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379

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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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